

1939. Prepared by competent historians for Canadian readers, these chronicles attempt to integrate the diplomatic story with military and domestic developments. They are based largely on wartime publications: government press releases, articles in popular magazines, and parliamentary debates. They are most informing when they draw on the few scholarly monographs that exist on recent Canadian history. Striking to Americans is the preoccupation of the authors with the status of Canada among the nations. Credit for military achievement has been a sore subject with Canada in both wars. Far more substantial as a Canadian grievance is neglect of her civil representatives by the major powers. This is not a mere matter of protocol or procedure; Canada resents the assumption that she will accept whatever programs Washington and London cook up. Canada does not propose to go it alone; she does ask to be consulted at the policy-making stage. This implies, of course, that Canada has and has had some specific foreign policies. The greatest weakness of both these books is the failure to state those policies. Soward, who has represented Canada abroad, is helpful on matters of air transport and communications, but is almost as vague as Lingard and Trotter on major issues. The basis of a positive Canadian foreign policy is never defined. The real problem in Canada is one of resolving internal stresses. Differences of tradition among groups in Canada have fostered an assortment of animosities to outside powers and mutual tension within. But negative attitudes towards the US, the UK, the UN, and the USSR add up to nothing except isolation. Only in crisis is the stalemate broken. The one foreign policy on which Canadians can agree is the one that promotes a lucrative export market. The economy is specialized to the export of raw and semi-processed staples. Wars and post-war recovery periods supply moral licenses to subsidize exports heavily and thus to afford Canada its only occasions for full employment of labor and capital. The chapters by Soward on Canada's economic contributions to victory and to recovery abroad contain some of the most instructive material in either volume.—THOMAS LEDUC, *Oberlin College*.

War and the Minds of Men. By FREDERICK S. DUNN. (New York: Published by Harper & Brothers for the Council on Foreign Relations. 1950. Pp. xvi, 115. \$2.00.)

"... since wars began in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed . . ."

In his *War and the Minds of Men* Professor Dunn has asked how the preamble of the UNESCO constitution can be implemented. He points out that there are two ways of organizing thought in the field of world affairs. The first is the traditional approach—it focuses attention on the relations between states. The second deals with international politics as a phenomenon involving relations between peoples. This approach is emerging. It is disorderly and, as Mr. Dunn points out, full of abstract possibilities. The author points to the many difficulties encountered in the changing of men's minds. He calls attention to the limitations of the means of communications between peoples and to the great percentage of the potential audience that lies beyond the range of mass communication. UNESCO was founded on the assumption that its activities would reach the mass of men everywhere; but because of censorship, more than one-half of the world population is removed from the range of its operations. To change the basic attitudes of individuals, it is necessary to operate principally within and through primary ties and associations. But the division of the globe into two worlds precludes operation upon vast groups of people in any primary way. "Working on the minds of one half the world's population to make them more pacific while the other half is waiting to dominate them would be an invidious occupation." The author concludes that so long as the world is split into two blocs any program aimed at building the defenses of peace must have as its initial purpose the defense of freedom. UNESCO must face many obstacles, but the author believes that, through the newer techniques of mass communication, much can be done in eliminating war through UNESCO techniques working on the minds of men.—ROYDEN DANGERFIELD, *University of Illinois*.